

### **Proposition 103**

### Article X Sections 1.1 & 12 created

- "Lands held in trust by the State of Arizona...
  designated as permanent conservation lands."
- Approximately 570,000 acres of trust land as permanent conservation lands <u>without required</u> <u>beneficiary compensation</u>.
- This land would no longer be available for sale to benefit public schools and other beneficiaries.



### **Proposition 103**

Estimated Value of Initial Designated Lands:

Urban 142,000 Acres @ \$80,000 avg. value/acre Rural 427,500 Acres @ \$4,000 avg. value/acre

Total Initial Estimated Value:

*\$13,110,000,000 = 16.7%* 

### Unlimited Expansion Authority

- Article X Sections 3(B)(4) & 4(B) created
- 570,000 Acres is only the initial designation
- Gives unlimited expansion authority without any public vote to the:
  - Legislature[3(B)(4)]
  - Any political subdivision [4(B)]



### **Proposition 103**

### **AUCTION REQUIREMENT REMOVED**

- Art. X Sec. 3(B)(1) amended to <u>eliminate the public</u> auction requirement for trust land leases. Including:
  - Commercial leases
  - Grazing leases
  - Agricultural leases
  - Homesite leases
- Art. X Sec. 1.1 created: Allows the sale of land designated for conservation purposes to a state agency, county, city or town <u>without advertisement or public auction</u>, provided that the land is restricted against development, used in a manner consistent with conservation and subject to reasonable public access.



### **Proposition 103**

### <u>Land for Right-of-Ways & Easements</u> No Longer Auctioned or Sold

 Art. X Sec. 3(B)(5) created to allows for the disposition of rights-of-way or easements <u>without advertisement or</u> <u>public auction.</u>

## All trust lands now subordinate to all political subdivisions

- Art. X Sec. 4(B) created.
- Trust Land now subordinate to local jurisdictions, regulations, zoning, and development restrictions.
- Effectively Eliminates the State's Super Zoning ability

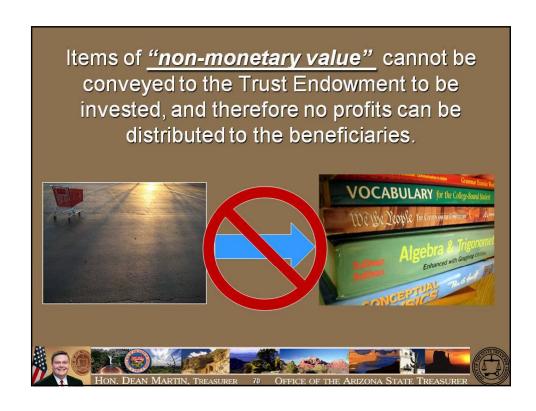


### **Proposition 103**

## Cash No Longer Required as Payment On any Sale, Lease, or Transfer

- Art. X Sec. 4(A) amended and Sec. 4(C) created.
- Eliminates the requirement that land is appraised at their true cash value.
- Payments may include anything of <u>"non-monetary value"</u> including participation or infrastructure agreements.
- Items of <u>"non-monetary value"</u> that might be received later shall be included in the land department appraisal.
- Items of <u>"non-monetary value"</u> cannot be conveyed to the Trust Endowment to be invested, and therefore no profits can be distributed to the beneficiaries.





## Attorney General's Opinion

by JANET NAPOLITANO ATTORNEY GENERAL August 14, 2002

- "The United States granted these lands to Arizona in trust for the benefit of the State's common schools and certain other public institutions. Kadish v. Anz. State Land Dept., 155 Anz. 484, 486, 747 P. 2d 1183, 1185 (1987)."
- The State must manage these lands in the best interests of the trust so that they produce revenues for the trust beneficiaries.

  Princess Plaza Padners v. State, 187 Arz. 214, 219 928 P 2d 638, 643 (App. 1995). See also Deer Valley Unified Sch. Dist. v. Supergr. Court. 187 Arz. 537, 540, 760 P 2d 637, 540 (1988).
- "Article X of Arizona Constitution establishes independent fiduciary obligation to manage state trust lands in the best interest of the trust."



### **U.S. Constitution**

 The Fifth Amendment to the U.S.
 Constitution says property cannot be "taken for public use, without just compensation".

United States v. 564.54 Acres of Monroe and Pike County Land

 Once there is a taking, the Constitution requires just (i.e., full) compensation



## U.S. Supreme Court Per Se Takings

### Penn Central Transportation Co. v. City of New York

• "the extent to which the regulation has interfered with reasonable investment-backed expectations are ... relevant considerations"

#### Agins v. City of Tiburon

- US Supreme Court said land use controls constitute takings, if they deny a property owner "economically viable use of his land."
- Agins criterion creates a categorical rule: "when the owner of real property has been called upon to sacrifice all economically beneficial uses in the name of the common good, that is, to leave his property economically idle, he has suffered a taking."



# U.S. Supreme Court Per Se Takings

### Suitum v. Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (1997)

 Regulation "goes too far" and results in a taking "when no productive or economically beneficial use of land is permitted"

#### Nollan v. California Coastal Commission

 "If [the government] wants an easement across ... property, it must pay for it."



### Alaska's Boondoggle

- In 1978 the Alaska Legislature reclassified the School, University, and Mental Health Trust lands as general state public lands. It allowed municipalities to take ownership of 10% of state public lands within municipal boundaries.
- The University of Alaska first sued to reclaim the lands that the state had specifically transferred from the federally mandated University Land Trust. The loss of income from the Mental Health Trust lands led to immediate lawsuits against the state. On February 27, 1981 the Alaska Supreme Court found in favor of the university.
- The case of Weiss v State of Alaska was joined by other beneficiary groups and
  preceded as a class action suit which ultimately prevailed in the State Supreme
  Court. The State Supreme Court ordered that the original trust be restored. In 1994 a
  final settlement reconstructed the Trust with 500,000 acres of original Trust land,
  500,000 acres of replacement land, and \$200 million in cash plus a % of general fund
  revenues in the future.
- "State breached its duties as trustee by removing the federal grant lands from the trust"



